

...gently engaged...
...place in Bohemia between the
armies of Prussia and of Austria. The
result, it seems, was far from being
decisive; on the contrary, the Govern-
ments of both Austria and Prussia were
showing over a pretended victory.

The Army of the Elbe having occu-
pied Reichenburg on the 25th of June,
advanced without meeting with any
resistance, on the 26th to Tarnau. On
the 28th they had a severe engagement
at Munchengratz, in which, according
to the Prussian statements, the Austrians
suffered a loss of 2,000 men. The
latter were compelled to retreat to
Furstenbruck. An Austrian dispatch
mentions that subsequently the Prus-
sians advanced even so far as Gitschin
(or Jicin), but that at this place they
were so thoroughly defeated by Gen.
Edelsheim that they had to evacuate
Metnik, Daba and Leipa, and retreat to
Niemes, a town near the Saxon frontier.

The Army of Silesia, under command
of the Crown Prince, had entered Bohemia
on the 26th of June, one column
descending from the north upon Trau-
tenau, and the other a tracing from
Glatz upon Nachod. Both columns
were engaged with the enemy on the
27th and the 28th, the former at Trau-
tenau, the latter at Nachod and Skalez.
The Austrians claim to have gained
great advantages at Skalez, while the
Prussians estimate the number of pris-
oners taken at Nachod and Trautenau
at 8,000. The latest dispatch from the
Austrian side triumphantly announces
that the Prussians were finally, on the
28th, completely defeated, leaving one-
third of their army killed and wounded
and that they thereupon withdrew to
Prussian territory, toward Glatz.

The Austrian statement as to the
issue of the battles on the 28th of June
is very definite; but a further corrobora-
tion is needed before it can be accepted
as trustworthy.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.
Another battle has been fought in
South America, and the Paraguayans
have again been defeated. Our dis-
patches state that on May 24th the
Paraguay army of 13,000 infantry and
8,000 cavalry attacked the Allied forces
with desperation, were repulsed and
retired from the field, losing 5,000 killed
and a large number wounded. No
material advantage, it is added, was
gained by the Allies; but to us it seems
that Paraguay cannot well afford such
sacrifices of men and material.

Though defeated, the Paraguayans
did not retreat, but retired to their
camp. Hostilities recommenced, but
the latest information does not state,
though it is probable, whether the Allies,
followed up their advantage and assumed
the offensive. A further complication
of the South American situation was
threatened by a revolution in Cordova,
which failed. Had it succeeded, the
distress of the Argentine Republic would
have been of invaluable aid to Parag-
way.

**IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL
GRANT.**

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1866.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 44.—Department
District, and Post-Commanders in States
late in rebellion, are hereby directed to
arrest all persons who have been or may
hereafter be charged with commission of
crimes and offenses against officers, regu-
lar citizens and inhabitants of the United
States, irrespective of color, in cases
where the civil authorities have failed,
neglected, or are unable to arrest and
bring such parties to trial, and to detain
them in military confinement until such
time as a proper judicial tribunal may be
ready and willing to try them. A strict
and prompt enforcement of this order is
required.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant,
E. D. TOWNSHIP,
Assistant Adj. Genl.

GEN. SHERMAN AND CONGRESS.
In his 4th of July speech in Ills.,
Gen. Sherman spoke of the political sit-
uation as follows. Although not so out-
spoken as we could wish it can easily be
discerned which way the General's
opinion inclines:—

"Therefore it is unnecessary for me
even to refer to the position in which
national affairs are placed, though I do
not pretend to comprehend or under-
stand them. It is not my task. My task
is to use the force that is placed at my
disposal to put down opposition to the
laws, quickly and forever. [Applause.]
Whenever the United States Marshal
comes to me and tells me that his laws
and his power are resisted, and that he
has not civil power enough to execute
those laws, if I have soldiers I will go
and make his laws and decrees enforce-
d; and, my friends, if that rule is en-
forced throughout the land, if the laws
of Congress are enforced wherever they
at all intents and purposes at home and
abroad." [Cheers]

All Texas has grinned at Sherman's
mot, that if he owned that unpleasant
locality understood to be so hot and dry,
and Texas, he would rent Texas and live
in the other place.

The General says on his late visit to
the Rio Grande, he was shown a paper
from the interior, which, after quoting
the above, crediting the author, added
beneath:—
"D—n a man that wouldn't stand up
for his own country."

Great excitement prevails in New
Orleans among the rebel and Democratic
portion of the community at the arrest
of Judge Reed, for falling to put into
execution the Civil Rights Bill. Parties
stand ready to give two hundred thou-
sand dollars bail for him, and pledge
themselves to spend twenty five thou-
sand dollars for his defense. On the
other hand, the United States authori-
ties seem quite determined to make an
example of him and punish to the full
extent of the law.



WAYNESBURG:
J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Proprietor.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

UNION STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. J. W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS,
HON. GEO. V. LAWRENCE,
OF Washington County.

ASSEMBLY,
LIEUT. JAS. A. WOODS,
OF Carter Tp.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
ELIAS STONE, Esq.,
OF Monongahela Tp.

PROTHONOTARY,
LIEUT. THOS. LUCAS,
OF Jefferson Tp.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CORPL. THOS. F. REPPERT,
OF Monongahela Tp.

COMMISSIONER,
CAPT. JOHN A. BURNS,
OF Richhill Tp.

AUDITOR,
LIEUT. GEO. W. SHOUGH,
OF Gilmore Tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
COL. JOS. COOKE,
OF Marion Tp.

Messrs. Cowan, Randall, Doolittle,
& Co. have made a call for a National
Union Convention to meet in Phila-
delphia, on the 14th of Aug., proximo.
Of course an urgent invitation is given
to all the States of the Union to send
delegates, in order that their "erring
brethren" of the South may be amply
represented. Their Southern leaders
cordially endorse the programme, South-
ern journals give it the widest circula-
tion, and urge upon their respective
States the expediency of sending repre-
sentatives. Some of whom have already
selected delegates.

This needs no comment, indeed it is
in keeping with the men who have it
"in tow." In truth it will be a "merry
even" in council deep assembled." The
free-traders of the South and the peace-
makers of the North, "chivalry" and
"moralists," men who did the "blow-
ing" whilst the others did the fighting.
We would as soon believe in the ming-
ling of oil and water as that two such
elements could come together. It is
needless to say that it is disgusting to
the true Union men of our country.
Mr. Raymond, of N. Y., declares the
Times and himself will pursue a different
course, that he has been grossly deceiv-
ed by "my policy," and will purge him-
self of his great wrong. Many others
see the abominable heresy practiced by
these conscience-caloused men and are
deserting their traitor ranks. It is cal-
culated to have this good effect, and we
can think of no better plan by which the
perjury of such men could be made
known.

The trap affairs have taken of late,
the newly arisen opposition to the Sham
Democracy throughout the whole coun-
try, are healthy indications of a change
for the better regarding the great issues
of the day. Each month, each week
fresh revelations give the people an in-
sight into the workings of this mass of
corruption. Sympathizers with treason
and traitors during the war, they now
openly express a preference that this na-
tion should be governed by the men who
fought with such fearful earnestness to
destroy it, actions, words, all, tend to
this one great point—the aggrandizement
of treason.

The numerous doses compounded by the
President for his Cabinet, has proved too dis-
agreeable to swallow, and after violent retch-
ing and purging they have finally thrown it
up. We are pleased to see it. It demon-
strates the fact that the great leaders of our
party cannot be duped. In some few instan-
ces a degraded ambition smothered the finer
sensibilities of honor and integrity, but it is in
very few. Secretaries Stanton, Harlan and
Speed are expected to tender their resigna-
tions soon. This places the President in exactly
the predicament we wished to see him. It
involves the important question of "whom
will he appoint?" A Chauncey B. Fernald,
Wood, Vallandigham, or an A. H. Stephens?
We await with interest the sequel of this revo-
lution.

Bar Record.—It is said that not a
Democratic paper, except one, in West
Virginia, is edited by a man who can
vote. Several of them are run by return-
ed rebels; others by those who have not
been in the State long enough to vote.

ANOTHER CONVENTION CALLED.
The Randall Doolittle Convention is
about to meet with opposition where
least anticipated. Gov. A. J. Hamil-
ton, the leader of the exiled and persecu-
ted Unionists of the war, has issued a
counter-call for a Convention of those
who have suffered from the policy which
has its most cordial indorsement from
their former enemies and tyrants. He
regards the Convention which is to meet
in Philadelphia as another rebel invasion
of the North. We do not doubt that
able and honest numbers will be found
to answer his call. Then we shall be
assured which voice has the most certain
sound.

SECRETARY Seward endorses the call of the
Copperhead National Convention.

The Tariff bill passed the House by
the decisive vote of Yeas, 94, Nays, 53.
Mr. E. B. Washburne's motion that it
be postponed to the next session had
previously been defeated by 87 yeas to
62 yeas. The bill reduces the duty on
Tea to 12½ and on Coffee to 2½ cents
per pound—which we believe are just
half the present rates. Should the Senate
seasonably pass the bill in its present
shape, and the President sign it, it will
take effect on the 1st of August. All
goods then in bond must pay the duties
imposed by it.

General Grant's order, directing a gen-
eral arrest and detention by his subordi-
nates of all persons in the lately Con-
federate States who have committed, or
shall hereafter commit, outrages upon
loyal persons of any color which the lo-
cal authorities do not and shall not pun-
ish, is the most important paper we
have printed for months. It not paral-
yzed by higher authority, it will prove a
terror to evildoers and much needed
shield to the persecuted loyalists of the
South. We ardently trust that it may
be upheld and enforced. It is equivalent
to a fresh proclamation of martial law
at the South, where no other law oper-
ates to protect those who have been
faithful to the Union.

The present platforms of the two parties
are given in a nut shell as follows.
Union Platform—Loyal men shall
control the Government.
Democratic Platform—Restore rebels
to power and give them the control of
our National affairs.

A JACKSON DEMOCRAT: One who was
ready to sacrifice his life to secure his
principles.

A JOHNSON DEMOCRAT: One who se-
cures his living by sacrificing his prin-
ciples.

POSTER.—The editor of the LoCrosse
(Wis.) Democrat says: "He who calls
the Republican party a Union party is a
liar, and the truth is not in him. He
who calls Thad. Stevens or any of his
followers a patriot is himself a traitor."

Almost any ruffian could eject the
same amount of coarse abuse from his
filthy throat.
Gen. Geary having been interrogated
relative to his views upon the equaliza-
tion of bounties, has made public a letter
which he addressed in May last to the
Hon. Henry Wilson, Chairman of the
Senate Military Committee. In this he
argues both for the justice and practi-
cability of this measure. If the Govern-
ment has not money with which to pay
this additional debt for bounties, he
suggests that Congress "authorize" the
Secretary of the Treasury to issue five
per cent, gold bonds for sums of \$50
and over, payable in 30 years, making
them Soldiers' Bounty bonds, but receiv-
able at all times for Government lands at par."

At Salem, Illinois, on the 4th inst.,
Generals Sherman and Logan were
present, and General Logan, in conclu-
ding his speech, said:
I was a Whig, but I have great af-
fection for you loyal Democrats, your
fathers, who sent your sons to support
Gen. Sherman, who, I believe, is a
Democrat.

General Sherman promptly interrupt-
ed General Logan, saying: "I never
was a Democrat! I only voted once in
my life."

QUESTIONS FOR THE DEMOCRACY.
"Occasional" in his letters to the
Philadelphia Press, shows up the strong
points in the report of the Reconstruc-
tion Committee, and illustrates the force
with which they address themselves to
popular favor, thus:—
The Representatives who, in running
for re-election, will have to meet the
brunt of the Copperhead batteries for
supporting the glorious Article of Pae-
nifications need have no fears. They
have only to ask their advertisers five
plain questions, each being pertinent to
the five leading sections of that article.

1. Are you opposed to conferring
civil rights upon all the citizens of the
American Republic?
2. Are you in favor of allowing a
South Carolina rebel two votes and a
half, when the Union soldier throws but
one?
3. Are you opposed to a decree that
prevents the traitors from holding office
in the United States.
4. Are you opposed to a clause that
renders it impossible to repudiate our

own national debt, and that makes it an
inviolable covenant and an inviolable
duty to pay the bounties and pensions
of the Union soldiers?

5. Are you in favor of paying the
rebel war debt?

There are questions that address them-
selves to the sober judgment and com-
mon sense of every well disposed citizen,
no matter what may have been his party
affinities. No man who was earnestly
destitute for the triumph of the Union
arms in our late bloody struggle, will
fail to answer them in the spirit that
prompted the preparation of the new
amendment to our national Constitution.
And there are thousands of honest but
misguided Democrats who will meet
these pregnant inquiries with the same
response. He must be a double dyed
traitor who could answer otherwise.—
Wash. Rep.

**THE RECORD OF THE "DEMOCRATIC"
PARTY.**

We never read one of the numerous
complaints which appear in the so called
Democratic newspapers about the bur-
den of our public debt and the conse-
quent heavy taxation, without being re-
minded of the fact that the Democratic
party is responsible for the rebellion and
whatever evils followed in its track.
Every dollar of our national debt was
expended in suppressing the rebellion
inaugurated by the Southern Democrats,
and committed at and sympathized with
by their Northern allies of the same par-
ty. This accounts for their desire to re-
pudiate the debt, interest and principal,
and at the same time explains the se-
cret of their constant complaint about "heavy
taxation." A Western orator tells the
truth, in his own way, in the following
extract:

Let Democratic journals and orators
howl over the debt and taxes their war
has brought. They do but magnify their
own sins. Every dollar of debt is a
Democratic legacy. Every tax is a
Democratic gift. Every Government
stamp is a Democratic sticking-plaster.
Every person in the United States drinks
Democracy in his tea, coffee, and his
whiskey, and in the sugar where with he
sweetens them. Each ingredient pays
its quota for the cost of Democracy to
the country. The smoker inhales Democ-
racy. The sick man is ptychosed with
Democracy. The laboring man gives
about one hour's labor every day to pay
for Democracy. The capitalist pays
one-tenth of his income for the cost of
the Democratic party. Every transfer
of property is saddled with the Democ-
ratic burden. The funeral mourning
must first pay the penalty of Democratic
rule, and a portion of that which the
deceased leaves behind, must go into
the Democratic vortex. Generation
after generation will carry this Democ-
ratic burden from birth to death. But
for the Democratic party our people
would hardly have known the nature of
taxation. But for the Democratic party
the hundreds of thousands of young men
whose bones are strewn over the South
and now lie in the hands of the South
and the support and comfort of families now
destitute. No one can attempt to deny
this indictment. No one can pretend
that the Democratic party had any cause
for rebellion. Yet it has the effrontery
to cry over the thousands of taxation. And
its leading adherents now charge their
own wrongs upon the loyal people, and
hypocritically nod over their afflictions,
and seek to reduce them from their
integrity, to elect to power the party
who has brought all these woes upon the
land.

"FEEDING NIGGERS"
Gen. Burke, Assistant Commissioner
of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee,
reports that the number of rations issued
in that district during the month of
June was as follows:

To white persons.....22,000
To freedmen.....4,686
The number issued during the year
ending June 1, 1866, was:
To white persons.....255,516
To colored persons.....610,851

Still the Copperhead papers continue
their clamor against the "nigger poor-
house bill," and howl about the money
that is expended by the Government in
feeding up idle colored men.—Wash
Rep.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 12th,
1866.—It is now positively ascertained
that Postmaster-General Demmon yes-
terday tendered the resignation of his
office to the President. This was done
in writing. The reason for this course,
as stated by Mr. Demmon himself, is a
difference of political views. It will be
recollected that he was President of the
Union Republican Convention which
nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presi-
dency. Never intending otherwise than
to adhere to the party whose principles
it represented, and as the call for the
National Convention at Philadelphia is
in antagonism to that organization, there
was no other course left to him than
to retire from the Cabinet with his per-
sonal relations with the President are
undisturbed and friendly. The separa-
tion is entirely because of a conflict of
political views.

A number of Ohio Congressmen
called on Gov. Damon yesterday, and
had an exceedingly pleasant inter-
view with him. He told them his fetter
of resignation, the substance of which
is that he is a Union man and a member
of the Union party, that he indorses
the Constitutional Amendment, and
cannot remain Cabinet officer in the
Cabinet of an Executive opposed to that
amendment. He will leave for Ohio
next week to take the stump for the
Union party.

There will be a meeting of the Cabinet
to-morrow. It promises to be a very
exciting one, as the proceedings of the
recent caucus of Republicans had
discussed. The veto of the new Freed-

men's Bureau bill is expected to be made
public to-morrow, Friday. Secretaries
Seward, Harlan and Speed had a pro-
tracted interview with President John-
son to-day. All kinds of rumors are
abroad about the resignations of Secre-
taries Speed and Harlan. Nothing definite
is yet known.

TOUCHING.
In the description given by the Phila-
delphia Press, of the 4th of July exer-
cises in that city, the following touching
incident is related as occurring whilst the
procession was in motion:—

On Arch street a number of little girls
wended their way through the vast
crowd, and, approaching Gen. Geary
one of their number, little Miss Kate Eli-
ott, aged about six years, presented the
General with a bouquet, on the wrapper of
which was inscribed the following:—
"From my Father's grave,
MISS KATE ELLIOTT,
TO GEN. J. W. GEARY."

Little Kate's father (Captain Thomas
Elliott) was assistant adjutant general on
Gen. Geary's staff. He was killed near
Auta, Ga., by the rebels, while in the
discharge of his duties in action at that
place. The Captain was looked upon by
the General with as much affection as he
bestowed upon his own son, one of the
gallant heroes who died defending his
country's honor. The two now rest
mourned by all who knew them.

AN OUTSPOKEN COPPERHEAD.—Nearly
every so-called Democratic paper in this
State hesitates to declare the principles
of its party, but in some other States the
Copperhead organs are less prudent, and
speak out in meeting with an utter dis-
regard of consequences. The New York
Evening Journal is one of these out-
spoken journals. That paper does not
like the admiration of the President in
which some Democrats indulge; it
thinks its party is being continually
elevated by Mr. Seward and by the
friends of President Johnson, and calls
upon the Democracy to be careful and
not be "deceived" any longer by the non-
sensical talk about "a new party," on the
basis of "my policy." With regard to
the President himself, the Journal thus
frankly expresses itself:

"Now, being an honest man, we will
say bluntly, that for Andrew Johnson,
personally, we care not, as respects this
world, one constitutional damn! We
have no respect for him, and never ex-
pect to have any. Were he to be de-
clared President for life of the United
States, we would refuse to shake hands
with him except he could in some mar-
vellous manner, purge himself of the
complexity in the murder of Mrs. Sarrat,
Witz, and various other innocent peo-
ple. But with all that, if he so showed
himself, as that there was a reasonable
prospect that, henceforth, he would ad-
minister the Government of the United
States in a manner advantageous to the
common interests of all the States, we
would work for his election as President
in 1872, and again in 1872, and again in
1876, if he desired it at that period."

No doubt this is about the average
honest feeling of the Copperheads of this
State, who are pretending to be Andrew
Johnson's friends.

We learn that our old friend, Hester
Clymer, goes out and makes speeches oc-
casionally, notwithstanding the casual
hallucinations under which he seems to
be laboring. At a recent meeting at
Exeter, Berks county, he insisted that
Judge Woodard was elected Governor
three years ago, and a similar hallucina-
tion will likely haunt him the remainder
of his days. It is not uncommon to find
such aberrations of the mind, but it is
very seldom that persons so afflicted are
proposed for the important position of
Governor. A venerable dame in New
York believes herself the wife of James
Buchanan, with twelve children: born to
him in lawful wedlock, the said offspring
being represented by sundry dogs, cats,
dolls, &c., about her; but they consider
her a lunatic and keep her in the asylum.
Another man we have read of insists
that he is at variance with all the world
—everybody believing him crazy while
he believes everybody crazy but him-
self, but that quarter him in the asylum
instead of the Executive mansion, and
we insist that Mr. Clymer's friends shall
cure him of his mental wanderings or
withdraw him as a candidate. He
ought to be told positively that Wood-
ward was not elected Governor three
years ago and is not Governor now,
and while the committee has its hand
in, he might as well be told that Gen-
eral Geary will be the next Governor
of Pennsylvania.—Chambersburg Reposi-
tory.

**PITTSBURG AGENCY FOR
CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOS.**

THE CHICKERING PIANO
Are now at the head of all the instruments
manufactured in this country. For purity and
soundly of tone, elegance of finish, thorough-
ness and durability of structure, they rank
foremost of all.
With their merely mechanical excellence
which results largely from the ingenious in-
ventions of Messrs. Chickering themselves,
they combine a beauty, delicacy, and poetry
of tone which is a rare charm, and seems to
depend as much on the intelligence as on the
handwork of the maker.
Among the leading artists who have visited
this country and well known Pianists of Bos-
ton and New York who use the "Chickering
Piano" in preference to those of other makers
in the country, it may be mentioned,
Thalberg, Gottschalk, Weill,
De Meyer, Joell, Mazis,
Sunderland, Hoffman, Pichowski,
Dressel, Leclair, Rakeman,
Schubert, Long, Benoit,
Bassini, Warren, Strakosch,
Parker, Dristow, Glicker.

NOTICE
[S HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLI-
cation will be made at the next Session of
the Pennsylvania Legislature, by the Old
Laws Association, at Waynesburg, Green-
e County, Pa., to change the name of the same
to the Exchange Bank of Waynesburg,
also, to authorize said bank to issue stock in
sums of fifty dollars each, the whole not to
exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and to
JOSEPH R. RANDOLPH,
President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ANEN PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume,
which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER.

**A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.**
Just Published, in a Selected Envelope. Price six
cents.
**A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND
RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, OR SEXUAL
WEAKNESS INVOLUNTARY EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DE-
BILITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE GENER-
ALLY, NEURALGIA, CONSUMPTION, COLIC, AND FITS;
Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from
SELF-ABUSE, &c. BY ROBERT J. CUMBER-
WELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.**

The world-renowned author, in this admi-
rable Lecture, clearly proves from his own
experience that the awful consequences of self-
abuse may be effectually removed without
medicine, and without dangerous surgical op-
erations, blisters, instruments, rings, or ex-
cisions, relating out a mode of cure of once cer-
tain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no
matter what his condition may be, may cure
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This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands
and thousands.
Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain
sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents,
or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. CUMBERWELL & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office No. 4386.
mar24-66-1y

Quarterly Statement.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Waynesburg, Pa., July 1st, 1866.

RESOURCES.	AMOUNT.
Notes and Bills Dis.	\$158,803 80
Furniture and Fixtures	85 00
Current Expenses	415 84
Cash Items	429 21
Draws from Banks	4,450 45
U. S. Bonds registered	80,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,150 00
Cash State Banks	701 00
Loans on money	33,125 00
	\$282,999 60
LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.
Capital Stock paid in	\$147,080 00
Reserve fund	135,919 60
Less amt. on hand 50 00	
Am't. out standing	71,950 00
Surplus Fund	2,467 02
Individual Depos.	60,215 07
Pa. to Banks	3,962 48
Unclaimed Dividends	885 99
Profit & Loss	1,230 04
	\$282,999 60

Certify that the above statement is correct
to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN C. FLENNIKEN,
Cashier.

**CHICKERING & SON'S
PIANO FORTES.**

THE instruments now manufactured by this
well known, long established firm, are the
results of nearly half a century of study, ex-
periment and improvement.
Possessing greater advantages than all other
makers throughout this long period of increas-
ing experience, two general aims of active, en-
ergetic mind have been assiduously employ-
ed in perfecting their productions.
THE CHICKERING PIANO
Are now at the head of all the instruments
manufactured in this country. For purity and
soundly of tone, elegance of finish, thorough-
ness and durability of structure, they rank
foremost of all.
With their merely mechanical excellence
which results largely from the ingenious in-
ventions of Messrs. Chickering themselves,
they combine a beauty, delicacy, and poetry
of tone which is a rare charm, and seems to
depend as much on the intelligence as on the
handwork of the maker.
Among the leading artists who have visited
this country and well known Pianists of Bos-
ton and New York who use the "Chickering
Piano" in preference to those of other makers
in the country, it may be mentioned,
Thalberg, Gottschalk, Weill,
De Meyer, Joell, Mazis,
Sunderland, Hoffman, Pichowski,
Dressel, Leclair, Rakeman,
Schubert, Long, Benoit,
Bassini, Warren, Strakosch,
Parker, Dristow, Glicker.

**PITTSBURG AGENCY FOR
CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOS.**

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOS.
(Established in 1831, by J. H. MELLOR.)

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
The subscribers are the exclusive wholesale
Agents for the Chickering Pianos, for West-
ern Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Vir-
ginia. Special arrangements enable them to
sell at exactly the same price as charged at
the Factory in Boston, thus saving freight,
insurance and risks of transportation to pur-
chasers residing in or west of this city.
The subscribers give particular attention to
the selection of their stock, visiting the Factory
nearly every month for this purpose; their
experience in the business, musical skill, and
practical knowledge of the manufacture of
Pianos, enable them to select the very best
instruments that Messrs. Chickering produce.
Every instrument warranted for 5 years, by
the manufacturer and the subscribers. Per-
sons at a distance desiring further information
should address the subscribers, who will be
glad to send them (post paid) drawings of the
various styles of Pianos, prices, &c. Old
Pianos taken in exchange.
CHAS. C. MELLOR & CO.,
31 Wood St., bet. 4th St. and Diamond Alley,
Pittsburg, Pa.
July 11, '66-41.

NOTICE
[S HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLI-
cation will be made at the next Session of
the Pennsylvania Legislature, by the Old
Laws Association, at Waynesburg, Green-
e County, Pa., to change the name of the same
to the Exchange Bank of Waynesburg,
also, to authorize said bank to issue stock in
sums of fifty dollars each, the whole not to
exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and to
JOSEPH R. RANDOLPH,
President.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
As Assignee of Wm. A. Potter, under vol-
untary assignment for benefit of creditors, I
will expose to sale at public vendue or out-
cry, in front of the Court House, in Waynes-
burg on the 4th DAY OF AUGUST, 1866,
the following real estate, to wit: All the
right, title and interest of said Wm. A. Potter,
or in any part of lots No. 106, 107, 108,
109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117,
118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126,
127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135,
136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144,
145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153,
154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162,
163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171,
172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180,
181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189,
190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198,
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